SURFACE RIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A GUIDE TO THE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

Province of British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

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PREFACE

The need to provide information on surface rights in British Columbia became apparent in the late 1970's and early 1980's when considerable petroleum and natural gas exploration, development and production activities were being carried out in the agricultural areas of the Peace River Region of British Columbia. It is anticipated that a better understanding of the petroleum and natural gas exploration and development process could be achieved through the preparation and distribution of publications outlining land ownership rights and the legislation and regulations pertaining to petroleum and natural gas exploration and development in British Columbia. It is hoped that this will in turn facilitate negotiated surface lease agreements between landowners and petroleum companies.

The production and publication of this Guide would not have been possible without the efforts of numerous people and organizations. The Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries acknowledges the efforts of Harvey Sasaki, Land Resource Analyst, Farmland Resources Branch, the author of the Guide. The assistance of numerous individuals and organizations who provided much needed information, direction and criticism is gratefully acknowledged. The Ministry would especially like to acknowledge the cooperation and the assistance provided by:

B.C. Federation of Agriculture
B.C. Mediation and Arbitration Board
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, North - Central Region
B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,
Petroleum Resources Division
Canadian Association of Petroleum Landmen
Canadian Petroleum Association
Independent Petroleum Association of Canada
National Farmers' Union, Region 8
North Pine Farmers' Institute
Provincial Agricultural Land Commission

Note: While the information contained in this document is current at the time of publication, legislation and regulation is subject to change at any time. Therefore, landowners are urged to confirm relevant information with the Petroleum Resources Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

J.D. Anderson, Director
Farmland Resources Branch
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Victoria, B.C.
V8W 2Z7

April 1, 1988

SURFACE RIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A GUIDE TO THE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

I INTRODUCTION

A. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the guide is to outline the petroleum and natural gas exploration and production process as it relates to the property rights of a landowner, in particular to **surface rights, right-of-entry** and **mediation and arbitration**. It will provide a guide to the legislation and regulations governing the petroleum and natural gas industry in British Columbia.

Please Note: This Guide is not the law, but only a summary of the legislation and regulations pertaining to surface rights and the petroleum and natural gas industry in British Columbia. If there is a discrepancy between this Guide and the legislation and regulations, the legislation and regulations are the final authority.

B. LAND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

When a person purchases a parcel of land, the sale conveys to the new owner all of the rights of private property. Those rights are essentially those which were conveyed in the original Crown Grant when the title was passed from the Crown to the private owner. The rights acquired do not include those withheld by the Crown. Title to most private lands does not include the right, title or interest to geothermal resources, minerals, coal, petroleum or gas that may be found in or under the land.

Section 47 of the **Land Act** identifies the interests, rights, privileges and titles reserved by the Crown upon disposition of Crown land. These may include:

"to resume part of the land which is deemed necessary by the Crown for making roads, canals, bridges, or other public works..."

"to enter any part of the land, and to raise and get out of it any geothermal resources and any minerals, precious or base, including coal, petroleum and any gas or gases, which may be found in, on or under the land..."

"to take and occupy water privileges and to have and enjoy rights of carrying water over, through or under any part of the land granted as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the land..."

"to take from any part of the land granted, without compensation, gravel, sand, stone, lime, timber or other material which may be required in the construction, maintenance or repairing of a road, ferry, bridge or public work..."

The reservation of the previous mentioned-rights may or may not be subject to compensation.

In light of the above, the majority of petroleum and natural gas rights in the Province

of British Columbia are owned by the Crown in the right of the Province. A small percentage of petroleum and natural gas rights are privately owned as a result of being included with Crown grants of surface lots issued prior to 1891 which primarily occured in areas of early settlement. The Federal Government holds title to a very small portion of British Columbia petroleum and natural gas rights by virtue of various former Federal-Provincial agreements.

The provincially owned petroleum and natural gas rights are administered by the Petroleum Resources Division of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources under the provisions of the **Petroleum and Natural Gas Act**. The disposition of the petroleum and natural gas rights, by the Province, to a private operator entitles them the right to explore for and develop the petroleum and natural gas resource. The exploration and recovery of this resource may disrupt the normal use of the surface of the lands and as such, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, establishes the rules and regulations for the exploration and development of the petroleum and natural gas resources of the province.

C. DEFINITIONS

To assist in the use of the Guide, specific terms related to surface rights and petroleum and natural gas exploration and development have been defined. These terms are highlighted throughout the text. Specific references to sections of legislation have also been highlighted to aid in future reference. Unless otherwise specified, the use of the term "Act" refers to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act.

Arbitration - the hearing and determination of a case in controversy by the Mediation & Arbitration Board.

Easement - an interest in land held by one person or corporation in the land of another, whereby the first person or corporation is accorded partial use of such land for a specific purpose - such as pipelines or flowlines.

Geophysical Exploration - the investigation of the subsurface by seismic, gravimetric, magnetic, electric or geochemical operations.

Lessee - usually the petroleum company who has acquired the right to use the property, or portion thereof, of the landowner from whom a lease is obtained.

Lessor - usually the landowner who rents real property to or conveys or leases the right of the use of real estate to a petroleum company for purposes of exploring for or producing petroleum and/or natural gas.

Mediation - intervention by a mediator appointed by the Mediation & Arbitration Board to promote compromise and settlement.

Mediation & Arbitration Board - a board consisting of a chairman and other appointed members, established and administered by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act to settle disputes, upon application by either party, between surface rights owners and companies requiring land for the purposes of exploring for, developing, producing or storing petroleum and natural gas.

Mediator - the Chairman or member of the Mediation & Arbitration Board so designated by the Chairman, who intervenes to resolve problems and issues relating to entry by the petroleum company to explore for, develop and produce petroleum and natural gas products.

Release (Release of Liability, Release of Claim) - a document which "for considerations" acknowledges that the company has no further liability to the landowner/occupant for the matters therein described.

Right-of-Entry Order - an order of the Mediator granting to a company the use of a certain area of land surface for operations such as drilling for petroleum, natural gas, constructing roadways, and production facilities.

Seismic Permit - a permit which grants the company the right to enter onto the landowner's land to conduct a seismic program.

Subsurface Rights - the right to gain access to, develop and extract what is beneath the surface of the land, such as minerals, coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Surface Lease - any agreement entered into by an owner or occupant with a company under which the surface of the land may be used for any purpose for which a right-of-entry order can be granted and which provides for the payment of compensation (rental or otherwise).

II PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ACT

A. SURFACE RIGHTS

Relative to oil and gas exploration, a landowner's specific rights are provided for by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act. The Act outlines the process by which the entry, occupation and use of private land by petroleum companies is permitted. Additionally, the Act provides for compensation to be paid by the petroleum company for the entry on the land. In the case of ongoing use of the land, the Act provides for the payment of an annual rent.

When a petroleum company requires land for their operations, the landowners will be approached by either a land agent or surveyor to discuss the project and obtain consent to do a survey of the area required. This is notwithstanding the rights, specified in the Trespass Act, of a British Columbia Land Surveyor carrying out a legal survey. When an area has been surveyed, a land agent representing the company will be in contact with the landowner to discuss the proposed project and negotiate a **Seismic (Geophysical) Permit,** a **Surface Lease** for any above ground structures or an **Easement (Right-of-Way) Agreement** for the below ground structures as may be required by the company.

1. Seismic Permit

The **Seismic Permit** grants the company the right to enter onto the landowner's land to conduct a seismic program. The seismic operation entails the survey of the proposed line and clearing away of any obstacles, so trucks and equipment can drive along the line. An energy source is made to create vibrations that reflect off the various rock formations. The energy source may include the drilling of shot holes and the detonation of a small explosive charge at the bottom, or the use of some sort of surface vibrator. Electronic instruments called "Geophones" are placed on the ground to gather the returned vibrations which are recorded in a computer in a recording truck. The length of time it takes for the vibrations to go from the energy source to the geophones indicate the depth and type of rock

formation. After the recording has taken place, the company representative should return to see if any damages have occurred and have them repaired or compensate the landowner for them and obtain a **Release**. A lump sum consideration plus any crop loss or damages will be paid for the rights granted.

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate the presence of petroleum and/or natural gas, the company may decide to commence drilling operations to verify its presence. The location of the well is determined by a number of factors such as, the geologic information available, government spacing rules, surface topography and the landowner's use of the surface.

2. Surface Lease

When a location has been determined, a land agent for the company will contact the landowner to discuss the location, have it surveyed, if not already done, and negotiate an agreement. This agreement is referred to as a **Surface Lease.** The **Surface Lease** grants the company the right to enter onto the land to drill a well or construct and maintain any above ground structures necessary for the petroleum company's operations (i.e.wellsite, battery). A lump sum consideration plus an annual rental for the rights granted is paid.

The legislation does not prescribe the form and content of a **Surface Lease. A Surface Lease** is a legal and binding contract which specifies the terms and conditions of the use of the surface of the land for purposes of exploring for and extracting petroleum and natural gas. The surface lease should not be limited to monetary compensation. It should define the purpose of the agreement, and the conditions placed on both the operator and landowner.

a.) Renegotiation of a Surface Lease

By statute, the rental provision of a **Surface Lease** may be renegotiated every five years. Notice must be given to the petroleum company, by registered mail at its address for service as shown in the **Surface Lease**, 60 days prior to the 5th anniversary of the **Surface Lease.** Procedures for the renegotiation of a **Surface Lease** are set out in **Section 11** of the Act.

b.) Termination of a Surface Lease

The **Surface Lease** Regulation, B.C. Regulation 497/74 specifies four terms and conditions that every **Surface Lease** shall contain. The Regulation contains two sections which provide the conditions for termination of a **Surface Lease**. Section 3 indicates that a lease may be terminated by the grantor, if default on payment of rentals continues for ninety days after demand for payment has been made. Section 4 which relates to surrender notice to the owner after the second year of the **Surface Lease** term. More specifically, Section 4 states "The grantee of the lease may, upon not less than ninety days notice to the grantor, terminate the lease on or after the expiration of the second year of its term." This means that the **lessee** may terminate the lease after the second anniversary of the lease. Additionally, a lease may be terminated upon the mutual agreement of all involved parties.

3. Easement Agreement

The successful development of a well and subsequent production of petroleum and/or natural gas may require additional facilities such as pipelines. This usually constitutes a new taking and will require that an **Ease-**

ment Agreement be negotiated between the landowner and company depending on the provisions of the original **Surface Lease** or **Entry Order.**

The **Easement (Right-of-Way) Agreement** grants the company the right to enter onto land to construct and maintain a pipeline or lines and necessary facilities. The procedure in negotiating an **Easement Agreement** is similar to those outlined under the **Surface Lease** Section. The consideration paid for these rights is a one time payment. Payment for any crop loss or damage should be made when the project is completed and a release is obtained. Any above ground pipeline facility constructed in connection with the pipeline should be compensated for.

B. MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

As previously indicated, the Act allows for mutual agreement through the private negotiation of a surface lease between landowners and petroleum companies. Should private negotiations fail to produce a satisfactory agreement for both parties, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act establishes a **Mediation and Arbitration Board** which serves to make orders and rulings respecting entry, occupation and use of land for purposes of exploring, developing, producing or storing petroleum and natural gas. The role of the Board is to ensure that petroleum companies acquire access to their petroleum and natural gas rights and that surface owners are fairly compensated as a result.

Upon proper application and notice to all interested parties, the Board may then issue an order that details the terms and conditions placed on both the operator and landowner. The procedures for application for **mediation** and **arbitration** are set out in **Section 16** of the Act. Most surface leases in British Columbia never go before the Mediation and Arbitration Board. If both parties are aware of their legal rights and obligations, and conduct themselves in a responsible manner, an agreement can usually be negotiated. A negotiated agreement is more likely to serve the needs of both the landowner and the petroleum company while minimizing hardship to both.

1. Mediation

Mediation is the intervention by the Board to promote settlement or compromise. Upon receipt of an application under **Section 16** of the Act, the Chairman of the **Mediation and Arbitration Board** or a member he designates, will inspect the property and meet with the landowner and subsurface rights holder. The **mediator** will attempt to resolve the problems and issues that are preventing the parties from reaching agreement. If **mediation** fails, the **mediator** may issue a **Right-of-Entry Order** (refer to Section B2). Outstanding issues are then subject to further **mediation** or **arbitration**. Procedures for **mediation** hearings are outlined in **Section 18** of the Act.

2. Right-of-Entry

The agent for the petroleum company may apply to the **Mediation and Arbitration Board** for a **Right-of-Entry Order** pursuant to **Section 16(1)(a)** of the Act when a landowner refuses to grant a **Surface Lease**. The **Right-of-Entry Order** grants a company the right to enter, occupy or use a specified area for purposes such as exploration or development of petroleum and natural gas. Before making an Order, the **mediator** will arrange a meeting between

the landowner and the agent for the petroleum company. Through **mediation**, the **mediator** will attempt to have the parties complete a surface lease. In the event of failure to agree to a **Surface Lease**, the **mediator** may issue a **Right-of-Entry Order**. While granting the petroleum company the right-of-entry to the land, the Act specifies that the applicant requesting right-of-entry ensures the payment of compensation to the landowner for loss or damage caused, for the entry, occupation and use, and rent for occupation or use of the land. These requirements are contained in **Section 19** of the Act.

It is important to note that the Act specifies that a petroleum company must acquire a **Surface Lease** or **Right-of-Entry Order** before entering upon deeded land. The **Surface Lease** or **Right-of-Entry Order** of the Board should be filed with the Registrar of Land Titles as a charge against the Land Title. This charge is the legal claim and notice of the petroleum company's interest in the land.

3. Arbitration

Arbitration is the hearing and determination of a case in controversy by the Board with respect to the lump sum compensation and annual rent to be paid to the owner and/or occupants of the land. During **arbitration**, the Board accepts evidence and hears arguments from the involved parties before considering compensation. Procedures for **arbitration** hearings are set out in **Section 20** of the Act.

In determining the amount of compensation, Section 21 of the Act specifies items which the Board may consider in determining an amount payable to the landowner.

Section 21 states:

(1) In determining an amount to be paid periodically or otherwise on an application made under Section 12 or 16 (1), the board may consider:

(a) the compulsory aspect of the entry, occupation or use;

(b) the value of the land and the owner's loss of a right or profit with respect to the land;

(c) temporary and permanent damage from the entry, occupation or use;

(d) compensation for severance;

(e) compensation for nuisance and disturbance from the entry, occupation or use;

(f) money previously paid to an owner for entry, occupation or use;

(g) other factors the board deems applicable; and,

(h) other factors or criteria fixed by regulation.

(2) In determining an amount to be paid on an application under Section 12, the board shall consider any change in the value of money and of land since the date the surface lease, order or authority was originally or last granted.

Application for **arbitration** may also be made pursuant to **Section 12** of the Act when rental provisions are not renegotiated under **Section 11(4)** within 6 months after the expiration of the notice.

4. Certificate of Restoration

Section 96 of the Act specifies that a well, test hole or production facility is deemed not to be abandoned until a Certificate of Restoration has been issued. Before a company can terminate its **Surface Lease** or **Right-of-**

Entry Order with the landowner it must remove all equipment, restore all affected lands and obtain a Certificate of Restoration from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. A representative of the Petroleum Resources Division will inspect the lease site to ensure that restoration has been completed. A Certificate of Restoration may be issued by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources when the company files a signed **release** from the landowner or upon satisfactory examination by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

III ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

A. LEGISLATION

As previously indicated, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, is the primary legislation regulating petroleum and natural gas exploration, development and production in British Columbia. In addition, there is other legislation which pertains to exploration and well-drilling on agricultural land. For specific information, refer to the pertinent legislation, which can be obtained from the Queen's Printer through the local Government Agent's Office or contact the government agency responsible for its administration. In particular, these are:

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION ACT

Relevant regulations:
-Agricultural Land Commission Subdivision and Land Use Regulation, B.C. Reg. 7/81
-Agricultural Land Reserve Procedure Regulation, B.C. Reg. 313/78
Administered by: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Provincial Agricultural Land Commission.

Additionally the Agricultural Land Commission, passed a Certificate of General Order 132/82, *Re: Oil and Gas Well Sites, gathering and flow lines within the Agricultural Land Reserve.* The Certificate outlines the terms and conditions of exemption from applying for approval for the spacing and positioning of oil and gas well sites and associated facilities.

PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT

Relevant regulation:
-Pesticide Control Act Regulation, B.C. Reg. 319/81

Administered by: Ministry of Environment

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ACT

Relevant regulations:
-Drilling and Production Regulations, B.C. Reg. 628/76.
-Geophysical Work Regulations, B.C. Reg. 57/66
-Petroleum and Natural Gas Drilling Licence Regulation,B.C. Reg. 10/8 2
-Petroleum Development Road Regulations, B.C. Reg. 77/69
-Surface Lease Regulations, B.C. Reg. 497/74
-Petroleum and Natural Gas Act Fee, Rental and Work Requirement Regulation, B.C. Reg. 378/82.

Administered by: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT

Relevant regulation:
-Permit Regulations, B.C. Reg. 603/77.

Administered by: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

TRESPASS ACT

Relevant regulation:
-Trespass Regulation, B.C. Reg. 85/62.

Administered by: Ministry of Attorney General

WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

Relevant regulations:
-Waste Management Regulations, B.C. Reg. 432/82.
-Special Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 42/84.

Administered by: Ministry of Environment

WATER ACT

Relevant regulation:
-Water Act Regulations, B.C. Reg. 240/60.

Administered by: Ministry of Environment

WEED CONTROL ACT

Relevant regulation:
-Weed Control Regulation, B.C. Reg. 451/73

Administered by: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

B. STANDARD FORMS

There are a number of forms which pertain to surface rights that are currently in use. A brief description of each is provided.

1. Model Surface Lease Agreeement

A model surface lease agreement was prepared jointly by representatives of the B.C. agricultural community and the petroleum industry. This form may be used as the basis of a Surface Lease Agreement. Circumstances may vary and as such, this model agreement should be used with discretion and consideration given to the addition or deletion of clauses and terms and conditions as the situation requires.

A copy of the model lease agreement can be obtained from any of the associations listed in Section 4.3, Other Agencies/Organizations Contacts, on page 13.

2. Notice to Lessee

This form is used by the landowner to provide notice to the petroleum company for a rental renegotiation as per Section 11 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act. Written application in the prescribed form as outlined in the Act will also be accepted. Refer to the section on Renegotiation of a Surface Lease.

3. Application For Arbitration

This form is used by the landowner or his agent to apply for **arbitration** of a rental renegotiation pursuant to **Section 16** of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Act. The Board will contact both landowner and company to determine a suitable date for an **arbitration** hearing. Refer to the section on Arbitration.

4. Application For Mediation And Arbitration and Permission To Enter

This form is used by the petroleum company when applying for Right-of-Entry onto deeded land when:

(a) an impasse has developed between surface owner and company, and consent is not obtainable; or

(b) the company and landowner mutually agree that entry should be by way of Board Order rather than a signed lease agreement.

Upon receipt of the application, a **mediator,** appointed by the Chairman of the Board,

investigates the request, including discussions with surface owner and petroleum company and on-site inspection, and tries to resolve any impasse. Any discussions respecting access and well location would also include professionals from the Petroleum Resources Division . This is done before the request for Right-of-Entry is acted upon. Refer to the Section on Mediation and Arbitration.

C. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

A number of reports and publications with specific reference to surface rights and petroleum and natural gas exploration and development have been published. The following list of references may provide some pertinent information.

B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1981. British Columbia Sub/ Surface Rights.

B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1985. Guidelines for Construction and Cleanup of Roads, Leases and Seismic Lines in Petroleum Exploration Areas.

deJong, E. 1979. "Reclamation Problems in the Oil Industry". Proceedings Canadian Land Reclamation Association Fourth Annual Meeting, pages 39-52. Canadian Land Reclamation Association, Guelph.

deJong, E. 1980. "Reclamation Problems and Procedures for the Oil Industry on the Canadian Prairies". Reclamation Review 3(2):75-85

Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB. 1974. "Impact of Petroleum Activities in Irrigation Areas". Decision 74-5, Application No. 7625, Energy Resources Conservation Board, Calgary.

Farmers' Advocate, Alberta Agriculture, 1979. Negotiating Surface Rights, January 1979.

Farmers' Advocate, Alberta Agriculture, 1979. Siesmic Operations and Farmers' Rights.

Hanus, F. 1980b. An Overview of Compensation for Well-Site Leases in Alberta. Information Bulletin RE-10-04-80, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Nyborg, M., W.B. McGill, L.W. Carlson and W.D. Holland. 1974. "Methods of Establishing Plant Growth After Heavy Oil Spills". In Proceedings of a Workshop on Reclamation of Disturbed Lands in Alberta, pages 138-150. Information Report Nor-X-116, Northern Forest Research Centre, Edmonton.

Railton, J. 1977. "Agricultural Potential of Reclaimed Lands". In Proceedings Coal Industry Reclamation Symposium, pages 33-46. The Coal Association of Canada, Calgary.

Shaw, D.R. n.d. "The Toxicity of Some Formation Fluids and Methods of Rehabilitation Subsequent to Their Spillage". Energy Resources Conservation Board, Calgary.

IV CONTACTS

The following list of contacts can provide further information or assistance relating to this guide or on subjects relating to surface rights and the petroleum and natural gas industry.

A. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

Regional Office
Experimental Farm Site
RR #8, RMD 7
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 4M6
Telephone #(604) 565-6466

District Office
1201 - 103rd Avenue
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 4J2
Telephone #(604) 784-2225

District Office
201, 9711 - 100th Avenue
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 1Y2
Telephone # (604) 787-3240

Provincial Agricultural Land Commission
4940 Canada Way
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 4K6
Telephone # (604) 660-7000

B. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

District Office
Box 6880
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 4J3
Telephone # (604) 787-3450

B.C. Mediation and Arbitration Board
10142 - 101st Avenue
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 2B3
Telephone # (604) 787-3403

C. OTHER AGENCIES ORGANIZATIONS

B.C. Federation of Agriculture
846 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 1E4
Telephone # (604) 383-7171

Canadian Association of Petroleum Landmen
1750 - 717 Seventh Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 0Z3
Telephone # (403) 265-4030

Canadian Petroleum Association
Suite 1500 - 633 Sixth Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2Y5
Telephone # (403) 269-6721

Canadian Petroleum Association
200 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S4
Telephone # (604) 685-4121

Independent Petroleum Association of Canada 700 - 707 Seventh Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 0Z2
Telephone # (403) 290-1530

National Farmers' Union
Region 8
c/o Jean Leahy
9711 - 86A Street
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 5L8
Telephone # (604) 785-3245

North Pine Farmers'Institute
c/o V. Jeannotte, Secretary
Box 6234
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 4H8
Telephone # (604) 785-6893